SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1884.

Subscription by Mail-Post Path. BATLY, Per Honth..... BAILT AND SUNDAT, Per Tear.....

Advertising Rases Bane and Bernay, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis ing: large type, 40 cents; and preferred positions, 80 cents to 88.50, according to electrication.

Wester, 50 cents a line; an extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to 85.

The regular circulation of THE BUN for the week ending April 19, 1884, was: Votal for the week

New Tules by Mr. Henry Jumes.

THE BUN expects to publish at no distant day, in its Sunday editions, a number of new stories from the pen of Mr. HENRY JAMES.

B is not too much to say that Mr. JAMES is one of the most brilliant and successful of American story tellers; and we have no doubt that these men takes of his will add to his well-retablished

The date of their publication will be more precisely announced at a future day.

Mr. Morrison's Present Attitude.

Before the tariff bill of the last Congress finally became a law it was estimated that the reduction in the revenue would amount to little less than thirty-five millions of dol-Inra a year, or, in other words, about three million dollars a month. How true that estimate was can be seen from the following figures which our neighbor, the Times, has taken from the Financial Chronicle:

"The Financial Chronice has analyzed the working of the new tax and tariff law for nine mouths with some surprising results. The decrease in receipts from inter-Bai revenue and infeccions our ree for the current year, estimating the last quarter upon the experience of the first three, will be \$24.280,000 instead of \$34.750,000 se had been expected. But in the nest the receipts from these sources have shown a constant increase, the rate being unphanged. Homer, for the next year the decrease will be less than P24034050; a conclusion which there are special reasons for regarding with con-Sence. The customs receipts for the three quarters decreased, respectively, by \$7,90,000, \$3,20,000, \$0.20, and \$3,000,000. That is to say, the decrease is Steelf constantly diminishing, and for the third quarter averaged only \$1,000,000 monthly. Even this decrease, it appears, is not due to the alleged reduction of rates of customs, but to the decline in imports which are subject to tag. To state this differently, the decline in customs pecepts for the third quarter was \$3,000,000, but the decline in imports was \$10,000,000. The conclusion is that the revenue for the next fiscal year will be \$302. 500,000 and the surplus \$120 000 trat. Perhaps no caus one wants paid quickly, goes on diminishing at a rat never before known. Meanwhile the Democratic ma jority continues to discuss what it shall do about the tariff with an eye singly devoted to Presidential strategy and with no regard to the intrinsic merits of the

It will be seen that the decrease in the revenue for the last three of the nine months turing which the new tariff law had been in operation was only about a million dollars a month, or twelve million dollars a year insteed of thirty-five. And that, too, with de creased imports. It is not at all improbable that by the last mouth of the first twelve under the new tariff law the Custom House will find itself in constant receipt of as large a revenue as it was before the law was

The Morrison bill inits present shape, according to the opinion of its author, will reduce the revenue from twenty-five to thirty millions. But when we look at the enormou complexity of the problem and the previous failure of experts to foretell anything like the true results of a change in the tariff, such predictions become of little practical value Other economists, and of greater experience than Col. MORRISON, differ with him in regard to the figure of the prophesied re-Some, and among these Mr. Hew-ITT, even assert that under the proposed revision of the tariff the revenue would be greater than it is now. So, when we consider in what an uncertain form the bill would emerge from the House of Representatives, provided it ever did pass that body, it becomes apparent that with the question of revenue reduction that measure has little or perhaps no relation. It would be as likely to increase the revenue as to diminish it.

The idea, then, embodied in the Morrison bill, it is fair to say, is that the tariff must be slashed, even at the risk of swelling the enormous and indefensible surplus of taxes which is now annually piled up in the national treasury.

Such is the present attitude assumed by the tariff reform statesmen, and such is the business in which they would exhaust the strength of the Democratic party when opnortunities for success and usefulness were laid before it such as have not been offered to any political organization since the close of the civil war.

The Timber Culture Act.

The practical workings of the Timber Culture act should occupy the attention of Congress when the question of revising the laws under which the public domain is disposed of

comes up for discussion.

The Thuter Culture act was passed for the purpose of encouraging the planting and care of trees in the treeless central and western portions of the country. A settler can. under its provisions, obtain the title to a quarter section of Government land by planting and properly cultivating during a number of years a certain number of trees. to the acre upon a small portion of his claim. Wittle thus perfecting his title he has, of course, the use of the land; and, moreover, to able by one device or another to postpone for a long time the planting of the necessary number of trees. Under the practical work ings of this law, too, it is found that speculaters and non-residents can obtain Government lands with the merest protence of occupation, and without any protonce whatever of planting trees, hold them perhaps for a number of years, and then sell out to settlers with considerable profit to themselves and a corresponding loss to the settlers. Apart from the facilities it affords for defrauding the Government and the settlers, there are two reasons why the Timber Culture act should be repealed. The first is that under its provisions forests have not been planted or cultivated. Men who go out upon the prairies and plains of the West to battle against the elements, and establish homes for themselves and their families, have not the time, the means, nor the knowledge to plant trees upon a sufficiently large scale to entitle them to enjoy the provisions of this act. It is a considerable undertaking under any circumstances to plant thoroughly ten acres. or even one acre of trees, and enitivate and toud them carefully. It is a very serious undertaking indeed, as everybody knows who has ever tried it, to plant ton acres of trece

en the far Western prairies in such a manner

as to insure their permanent growth. It costs time and money to do it well, and not one settler in ten thousand who enters a treeculture claim has either the time or the oney to devote to any such purpose. The result has been that when planting under the provisions of this law has been done at all, it has been done in such a hasty and inefficient manner that failure has been inevitable. The Government has given away something like ten million acres of land under this act, without any results at all commensurate with this great gift. A good many cotton wood cuttings have been stuck into the ground, and other trees have been planted here and there, but it is doubtful if all the talk and enthusiasm about the Timber Culture act which exists in some of the West ern States has ever produced a healthy growth of anything like five thousand screof trees in the whole of the United States. If timber culture plantations exist, they are not visible to the Eastern traveller.

The second reason why the Timber Culture

act should be repealed is not less conclusive

than that we have just explained. This lay was a production of Minnesota. It was drafted by citizens of that State interested in developing among their people a taste for planting trees. So far as Minnesota is concerned it is a good law, except for the impossibility of getting settlers, as we have already explained, to expend the labor and money necessary to insure the growth of several scree of trees. There is nothing in the climate or the soil of Minussota to prevent a free and luxuriant growth of trees. That the western portions of the State are treeless is due rather to the accident of continual burning than to any climatic influences. This is equally true of the States south of Minnesota in the same longitude, and even the eastern portions of the States further west; in all this prairie region proper trees, when earefully planted and properly cultivated, grow freely and rapidly West of this prairie region, however, is a ligher and drier region, where trees do not grow naturally, because there is not a suffident rainfall over that portion of the country to insure their growth. A forest needs rain copious and well distributed, and where there s not rain there are not trees, and trees cannot be induced to flourish. The Timber Culture act, however, is operative in every part of the public domain, except in the case of timber and mineral lands, so that land an be taken up under its provisions any where upon the great plains, or in any of the dry and treeless valleys west of the Rocky Mountains. It must not be forgotten that in every part of the country west of these mountains, except in the extreme Northwest, all the valleys are dry and tree less, and that the forests are strictly confined to the highest mountain ranges, which attract sufficient moisture to cause trees to flourish upon their sides. The agricultural lands are all dry, and irrigation is everywhere necessary to insure the growth of summer crops. That is, there s no land on the great plains east of the Rocky Mountains or in the valleys west of the Rocky Mountains where there is the slightest chance of trees growing without irrigation, which upon any large scale is impracticable, owing to the insufficient water supply of the entire interior portion of the continent. The result of this is that the Government of the United States deceives every year thousands of houest settlers upon its territory into the belief that trees can be made to grow where no human power can make them grow, thus causing severe disappointments and entailing serious losses of money and of time, more valuable even than money to men struggling to overcome the hardships of their situation, when every dollar and every hour is of inestimable value. When this law was made the men who

prepared it were ignorant, perhaps, of the laws which govern the growth of trees, and knew little of the peculiar climate or natural features of the western half of the continent, where the public domain was principally situated. They prepared what there is every reason to believe they were convinced would be a useful measure to insure the gradual conversion of a treeless into a wooded country. The bill was based, however, upon insufficient experience of the operation of planting upon a large scale in a new country, and without any adequate idea of th nature of the climate and soil of a large portion of the territory which would be included in the workings of such a general law. There was, perhaps, then sufficient weason why such a law should have been made; there is no reason, now that experience has clearly chown that it has everywhere falled to produce the results which were expected f it, why it should not be abolished. And this is all the more desirable because under its workings the Government is defrauded by dishonest entries, and honest settlers are defrauded by the Government by taking up lands which the very existence of such a law naturally leads them to believe are suited for the growth not only of trees, but of all

agricultural crops. A law under which both the Government s cheated by the settlers and the settlers are cheated by the Government, should, in the interest of public morality at least, be stricken from the statute book.

The Average Comfort.

Despite the complaints of commercial depression which we have heard so constantly luring the last two or three years, there hre many evidences that the mass of the people of the city are in circumstances of

comparative comfort. Visitors who go about among the poor, ecking for proper objects of charity, report that the suffering from bitter poverty is less than in other years. Labor is pretty generally employed at good wages, and the workers are more than ordinarily content, because low prices for food and for clothing make their money go further than formerly. The loss of the speculators in the grain and

provisions markets has been their gain. The number of marriages affords a very fair test of the condition of the people. The returns show that matrimony is unusually popular this season. Young mon are doing so well that they feel able to take wives to themselves and bear the expenses of setting up households. And they are wise in making arrangements with the priests and ministers for tying the matrimonial knots. A decline n the number of weddings proves either that work is scarce or ill-rewarded, or that the public morals are low. We are glad, therefore, that the Easter weddings are so many, and we extend our felicitations to all the happy pairs. There were two hundred of the even in Holy Week, and since Lent ended the number has increased.

There is also a decrease in the amount of crime, and it is largely due to the circumstance that the people are getting on very comfortably on the average. Few cases of serious crime are brought before the courts. and the town is exceptionally orderly.

These evidences of the public well being and tranquillity do not seem to justify the gloomy apprehensions of so many speculators and merchants. In truth, the long period of decline and depression through which the stock market and the commercial exchanges have passed has been marked by many peculiarities which distinguish it from

past periods of suffering from falling markets or business stagnation. There has been no ominous increase in mercantile failures. Money is cheap, and the rates for commer cial paper are low. Labor is well paid and

well employed. The sufferers are chiefly stock operators who have been obliged to mark down the fancy prices of their holdings from the figures of three years ago. Really safe secur ities were never so high. There never was so much specie in the banks as there has been lately. The bank deposits, too, are greater than ever. Real estate is higher than three Years ago.

It is said that only a hand-to-mouth busi ness is now done. But that is a very safe and normal sort of business. The actual de-mand is supplied, and trade is conducted with prudence and caution, as it ought al ways to be conducted.

If we are going to have a period of low prices for the necessaries of life, business will soon adjust itself to the new and fortunate conditions, and the average comfort an prosperity will be subserved. Perhaps, however, people will not get rich so fast as they did in the flush times of high prices and brisk speculation. They may have to ac cumulate by slow economies, but that is the way in which accumulations ought to be

At any rate, there is nothing in the present condition of the great mass of the population of New York to depress the spirits however it may be with the small minority who are trying to take short cuts to fortune in Wall street or on the Produce Exchange.

The Dynamite Gun.

The experiments with the new dynamits gun which have been going on for several weeks at Fort Hamilton are interesting and important. They do not, however, entirely justify the more extravagant of the claim that are set up for this weapon.

Many attempts have been made to substitute dynamite for gunpowder, in shells; but the difficulty in many cases hitherto has been that the charge of gunpowder used for propelling the shell would explode the dynamite even before it had left the gun tube. It became evident that some less violently acting agency was needed for expelling the shell, and this agency has been found in the use of

compressed air. Of course the points of difference between the dynamite gun and an ordinary cannon depend on this employment of compressed air. To begin with, we find that a gun barrel of only four inches bore needs to be forty feet long in order to fully utilize the energy of the compressed air, which acts slowly upon the projectile as compared with gunpowder. Then the extreme length of the gun requires a framework and braces to support it. Finally, there must be an arrangement of reservoirs and pipes under the gun, for admitting the compressed air into the tube. Yet there is really nothing clumsy in this apparatus. The simple pressure of the gunper's finger admits the compressed air into the tube. 'It is also evident not only that the permanent placing of the reservoirs in a ship or boat constructed for the use of such a gun would be an easy matter, but also, since all the mechanism can be taken apart and put together again in a few hours, that the transportation of such weapons for siege operations on land would be a far easier matter than that of heavy slege guns. Even the tube itself is made more portable by division into three sections.

In the experiments thus far conducted at Fort Hamilton the projectiles used have been loaded with sand instead of dynamite, since the current experiments are only designed to test the capability of the compressed air for throwing the projectile with force and accuracy. A good degree of accuracy as to di rection seems to have been attained, partly aided, possibly by the fact that, since the base of the projectile is a wooden sabot, and here is also an air space at the end of the dynamite cartridge, to act as a cushion against the shock of discharge, the forward half of the elongated projectile is the heavier, and hence a wind blowing across the line of fire would help to swerve the head of point originally aimed at. While the test with dynamite charges must, of course, be the only conclusive one, yet at South Norwalk and Detroit more than a hundred dynamite charges are said to have been successfully fired from the two-inch gun, the explosion being produced by a percussion cap and firing pin at the point of the projectile, on

impact. How much can be expected of the dynamite gun, in case it should work as well in practice as its projectors hope? In the first place, it is clear that it could not supersede ordinary powder guns. The furthest flight yet obcained for the compressed air projectile is not a mile and a haif, while from two and a half to three miles seems to be the utmost expected, even should the air pressure hitherto used be much increased. Hence it s evident that a modern ironclad might place itself miles beyond the extreme range of a fort full of these dynamite guns and batter it to pieces, and perhaps the city and shipping beyond. On the other hand, if launches are armed with these gans they will need to attain much accuracy of range in order to be efficient against moving vessels, miles distant; while they will also be under continual fire from the longer range ordnance of hostile vessels until they shall have brought themselves up to their own limited range. Finally, when the manner in which dynamite explodes is considered, it must be evident that only a portion of the charge would probably take effeet directly forward, or against the thick armored side of the vessel struck; and since the shell would explode at once on striking the armor, in this respect, also, a drawback from the full destructive effect must be looked for.

But, rejecting the extravagant claims made for the dynamité gun, it still holds possibilities of great interest and importance both for coast and field warfare. To achieve the safe and accurate firing of heavy dynamite shells, even at very moderate ranges, is in itself a noteworthy step. It must be observed, also, that while the construction of the heaviest ordnance is a work of many months, and of enormous cost, any good shop, when its plant was once established, could turn out every week, at a trifling exrense, two or three of these compressed air guns, capable of firing shells louded with wenty, fifty, or apparently even a hundred

The Increase of Insanity and its Causes. The question which has been so much dis-

cussed of recent years as to whether insanity is really on the increase in civilized countries s answered in the adicmative by a writer ft the April number of the Formightly Review.

There is no doubt that statistics show a large apparent increase of the dreadful malady during the last generation. Asylums for the insane have been multiplied, and the aggregate of their inmates has grown faster

than the population. The number of the insane in the United States, according to the census returns, was 87,432 in 1870, and 91,997 in 1880, though the total population increased during that time

only about thirty per cent. In other words, while there were only 971 lunatics to the million of inhabitants in 1870, there were 1,834 to the million in 1850. The total number of the insane in England, Scotland, and Ireland was 55,525, or 1.81 per thousand, in 1962; 77,013, or 2.41 per thousand, in 1872, and 98, 871, or 2.84 per thousand, in 1882.

Our last census, however, threw doubt on the reality of the increase shown in the statistics of this country. "The inference is irresistible," it said, "that either the enumeration of 1880 is excessive or else it was incomplete in 1870."

The writer in the Fortnightly does not dispute the accuracy of the English statistics, but accepts them as evidence of a real and steady increase in lusanity proportionately to the population. "The actual growth of numbers," he says, " is continuous and regular, as if influenced by some inscrutable law. The plain fact stands out, however other may try to disguise it in words, that in the brief course of two decades the insane in the three kingdoms have nearly doubled in number, in spite of the most elaborate and

costly means provided to cure them." Proceeding to discuss the causes of this lamentable state of things, be, of course, refers the chief part of insanity to drink and moral depravity, and finds that "the speed at which the world now travels" and the flerce competitions of modern life are responsible for a large share of the mental disease. But, in concluding his paper, he speaks of another cause as probably efficient

in producing the unhappy result. That cause is the overthrow of man's religious faith and "the negation of accountability to a Supreme Power or the denial o allegiance to all beyond human laws." Those who have strong beads and are amid surroundings favorable to good morals may play with such doctrines unharmed, he says, but how awful must be their effect upor the ignorant and half educated on the threshold of whose homes temptation per-

Is not that a suggestion worth thinking about ?

More Deficiencies.

Only nine months of the current fiscal year have passed away, yet the Attorney-Genera has asked Congress for \$375,000 to cover existing deficiencies in his department. . By comparing the liberal appropriations with the items of alleged deficiency it will be found difficult to understand how these shortages could occur when the full amount

of the estimates for th	e objects	מו	question
was granted:	Aciencies.	Apr	repriations.
Free of U. S. Attorneys	\$90,000		\$125,000
Fees of clerks of courts	40,000	2	100,000
Fees of Jurors	60,000		450,000
Fees of witnesses	(01,000)		6.0.180
Fees of Marshais	75,000		600,000
Miscellaneous expenses	30,000		310,000
Total	8175,000		\$2,445,000

The large fees of the assistant attorneys and the costly mileage and fees of the wit nesses and jurors in the Star route cases had been mostly paid before the beginning of the present fiscal year. There have been no extraordinary trials to increase the usual judicial expenses. It will be naturally asked, in view of these facts, how thes huge deficiencies were incurred.

Nearly all the departments have the habit of expending the money which may be voted at discretion for a whole year, during the first six or nine months, instead of distributing it equally over the fiscal year. Extravagance and wastefulness are the rule in the public service. Admiral PORTER illustrated the practice in this respect in his testimony before the sub-committee on Naval Affairs of he Senate. He said :

" I had one ship built in a navy yard. She was a ver mult ressel. She cost \$140,000 built at a navy yard, and the could have been built at an outside establishment or \$20 ,000 without any trouble at all. I know this car amy, because they charged everything to that small reasel. They charged one item alone of \$60,000 work out on the Trenton, and other things of the same kind he item, I think, was a hothouse for some one in the savy yard. The navy vards are much used for political urposes, and very naturally

What is true of the Navy Department is also equally true of other departments. Loose accountability and squandering have been encouraged by a standing surplus in the Treasury. More than this, there is a fixed plan to embarrass the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives by piling up deficiencies in the hope of breaking the effect of the intended reduction of the public expenditures.

Mr. BREWSTER and Mr. CHANDLER and their associates will be required to account rigidly for all deficiencies before they get nore appropriations.

Mr. Anthony Comstock.

We supposed from the published reports of his testimony before the Assembly investigating committee that Mr. ANTHONY COM-STOCK had retracted the statements which he made as a witness with the evident purpose of throwing discredit upon the administration of the District Attorney's office under the late BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

This county never had a better public officer than Mr. PHELPS was, and the insinuations against him would have found no credence under any circumstances.

Mr. COMSTOCK has seen fit to renew them, however, in a covert manner, in a letter addressed to us some days ago.

We believe that the society whose agent he s relies largely upon voluntary contributions for its support. No true friend or admirer of BENJAMIN K. PHELPS will ever here after give that society a cent while ANTHONY COMSTOCK remains connected with it.

A Serious Error in Mr. Blaine's Book.

We learn from our esteemed contemporary, the Washington Desputch, that the saie of the historical lucubrations of the Maine Macat-LAY, Mr. JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE, has been seriously impaired by an unfortunate blunder of his publishers. The book has been furnished with numerous portraits of Mr. BLAINE'S political contemporaries, and among them is a picture of the Fraudulent President, RUTHERPORD B. HAYES.

Any portrait of Haves is objectionable to persons who believe in honest elections and hate fraud, and there is sufficient reason to believe that the majority of voters in this country are people of that sort. But we doubt if the sale of the book, and in proportion the fortunes of Mr. BLAINE, would have been impaired in an equal degree if the Fraudulent President had not been represented by an incorrect portrait. The true picture was drawn in 1877 by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and it showed HAYES wearing "on his brow the brand of fraud irst triumphant in American history.'

If Mr. BLAINE wishes to prevent the inference that the first historical effort of his life contains inaccuracies and misstatements emanating from his own pen, he will take the first opportunity to make his book correct and trustworthy in every particular from the title page to the word finis. He must have new picture of HAYES historically and physiognomically accurate.

The Boston Journal named GRESHAM and HAWLEY as a probable winning ticket, and even the Boston Journal is sometimes right and certainly Mr. Greenam has great possibilities. But it was thought that Gen. Hawley

had, and he raised a reverent eve up to the ton of the ticket. Alas for human hopes, and also for HAWLEY. At the Republican caucus in Hartford his name was bissed, with a huge. horrible, and determined hiss. And so a boom vanishes into thin air, and another favorite

son dwindles, peaks, and pines. Let not our Aldermen complain on being shorn of power when they contemplate the for tunes of an Alderman in Albany. It requires an effort now to induce the Legislature to con sider the proposition to give an Albany Alder man a salary of six hundred a year. 'At pres ent be has no salary at all. Neither has ar Alderman in Brooklyn. The Alderman's pos is one of honor and trust only, theoretically

The Senate accomplishes very much more There is no Monnison bill before the Senate

Gloom deepens in Kentucky "judicial cireles." Judge REID, who was so unfortunate as to be cowhided by an aggrieved attorney, is likely to be beaten in his canvass for a seat or the Court of Appeals unless he shoots his as sailant. His friends tell him to draw or with draw. In fact, it looks as though nothing but murdor can restore his waning popu larity. A colleague on the Superio bench, Judgo Richards, has made himsel personally responsible for the decision for which the attorney cowhided Judge REID. Judge RICHARDS evidently possesses indicial qualifications of a high order, for he "is a singed cat in a fight." The offending attorne has already been hanged in effigy by some "best citizens," and is pretty sure to be shot, If nobody else shoots him, Mrs. Judge Reid says she will do it herself.

It would seem that there is a certain excitement in the life of a Kentucky Judge. Sometimes he is being shot at, and sometimes he is shooting. Judge REID will have to shoot himself into the Court of Appeals. We don't know what is a hanging matter in the Blue Grass region, but it .. ppears that assault and battery is a shooting matter.

The desire of the Harvard Alumni Associa tion of this city to have the commencement programme and the quinquennial catalogue printed in English, instead of Latin, is very laudable. The alleged Latin tongue in the mouth of an American professor is a very port-Ir thing, but really life is too short to read the macaronic stuff which appears on the lists of graduates of most of the American colleges Anybody who can make out the list of honorar name of Georgivs Banchort or Jacobys Rys SELL LOWELL, for instance, has patience and much knowledge of learned societies. And if JACOBYS LOWELL were not a well-known person, the chances are that most people wh saw his name in the catalogue would insist that it was Jacon. Quinquennial and trien nial Latin must go.

Mr. EMORY A. STORES IS full of wrath and suspicion because he wasn't elected one of the delegates at large at Mr. Louan's Illinoi Convention the other day. Mr. STORES was to have made at Chicago his happiest exhibition of pyrotechnical and explosive speech in benalf of Mr. Logan, but, alas, all is changed now. Mr. Stones will go to the Chicago Con vention, sliding in somehow as an alternate and he will speak a speech to make the rafters ring, the ceilings crumble, and the galleries rise up as one man " and howl with an electric and hair-raising howl; but he is unceftain as yet in whose honor the speech shall be.

Mr. Alderman Shells receives the sympathy of his brethren in the Board, and their kind words are no doubt a source of consols tion to him in his late misfortune. Some of their explanations of his spiritual exuberances at the play are a little far fetched. Thus Mr. Al derman KIBE believes that "Alderman Shrile was not in his usual good health." But a states man who is able to butt a policeman, to cut up caprine capers, so to speak, must be a verhearty invalid.

The explanation given by Mr. Alderman DUFFY, though less subtle, rests upon a broad fact in human nature, and Aldermen are peculiarly human. "We are all liable to go off once in a while," says the philosopher from Duffyville. And so Mr. SHEILS realizes at last that he too, is not free from centrifugal ten-

The mind-cure is the most recent ripple of popular insanity which agitates Boston. It will probably do no more harm than the gentle outbreak of Buddhism which has lately oc curred among fashionable young men in New York.

Small Chance for Keifer's Re-election. SPRINGFIELD, O. April 17.-Ex-Speaker Keifer

arrived at his home in this city yesterday, to remain un-til after the Republican State Convention at Cleveland next week, before which Convention he will be a cand date for election to the Chicago Convention as delegate at large. The ex-Speaker will also give a good deal of attention to his prospects for reclection from the Eighth district, which are exceedingly doubtful. He is exfremely anxious for a redection, as a vindication of his course in the Keifer-Boynton charges, and under stands that the failure of his district to renominat him would mean political rum forever. There are about thirteen candidates for the nomination, including the Hon. Coates Kinney of Xenia, author of the poem "Rair upon the floof" and other literary works. Five are from Kelfer . own county

There seems to be a universal opinion in the Eighth listrict that Keifer cannot get the nomination again, and that his political career is over forever. At the las Convention Keifer narrowly escaped defeat at the hatch of Gen. B. P. Kennedy, who nearly succeeded in secur ing the nomination. Even in the election Keifer can be hind his ticket very much, losing his own city of Spring field, and only carrying his own county by a small ma-jority. Three times Kelfer has been elected almost un-der protest. He has very little chance for a fourth. The Keifer-Roynton investigation has injured him ery much in the district, but he is seeking to its effects by sending the testimony in his favor only to prominent men throughout the district. Notwithstand

ng this, he comes before his constituents heavily hands capped by adverse reports of two investigating com-mittees, and without the prestige of the Speakership which he enjoyed in the last election. Of course the whole struggle will be for the nomination, since the Eighth district gives 7.000 majority. Keifer's extreme unpopularity in his native city of Springfield is due to the fact that he persists in keeping an extremely us popular Postmaster in office even against the wishes the business men of the city, as expressed by an indig

ation meeting. Kelfer is now trying to win back, the favor of Spring field by making an effort to supersede the unpopular Postmaster, life has no magnetism nor real popularity and m seeking to win men invariably consults their in terests alone, and never counts anything on his persons popularity. The ex-Speaker is quite wealthy. He has speculated a good deal in Western and mining land since he has been in Congress, and some of his schemes have seen very prontable. He has interests in Missouri, it the town of Walnut, which was built to develop a trace of coal and from land owned by Keifer and several Chic capitalists. It defeated by will practice law at Wash ington. He will not relinguish the Congressional ne ination in this district, however, without a struggle

Braw Poker in the Army Again.

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- No little curiosity is Senting of that officer by the banker to the Secretar f War on charges of a serious character. Although t officer and the banker have made up. it rem seen what secretary Lincoln's action will be. With his private character Swaim may do as he pleases, but his character as an officer of the army is another matter The officer and banker may hush up any scandal be tween themselves according to terms they can agree upon, but will the Secretary of War consent to be made a party to it, and permit Mr. Bateman to withdraw hi letter! It is said that the seductive game of poker !! at a distance, though not remote, in the background of the transaction. It recalls Col. Morrow's fall and disgrace through poker and the duplication of his pay ac count. Bateman is the partner of John Sherman

The Silding Sent Too Much for Englishm From the Landon Sporting Life.

Ever since the sliding search to been introduced professional rowing in England has not improved any rather, has conductably deteriorated. The older men, who were educated on fixed seats, were unable to master the new system properly, and by attempting to do so test their old style, and did not acquire the new; while the younger men, appearantly, have not get the power of application.

YOU DELOW'S RECENTRICITIES.

The Indiscretion that Cost him as Official Title-His Old Beings Here.

The announcement that Hans Von Bülow, the eminent planist, has lost his position as court planist to the Emperor of Germany for ly insulting Herr Von Huisen, intendant of the Boyal Opera at Berlin, may not seem of much consequence to Americans, with whom mere title does not count for much, but in a monarchy, where there are marked distinct tions of caste, it is considered a severe punishment. The title and position enabled the pi anist to appear at court. His dismissai is the vindication of another Government official for the intendant or manager of each of the various royal opera houses throughout Prussia is a Government officer. No doubt Von Bulow would have escaped censure had he offered a suitable apology for his first offence but he aggravated the matter by adding a sec

ond insult to the original.

The circumstances of the original offence were as follows: At a concert in Berlin Von Bulow, in response to the generous applause which followed one of his performances, took his seat at the piano and played an arrangement of the coronation march from Prophet." The audience was surprised at the selection, but still more astonished when, in response to another round of applause. came to the front of the stage and said: thought it only proper to play the march as many of you doubtless heard it converted into circus music at the performance of 'The Prophet' at the Royal Opera House last night. 'Von Huisen, though highly indignant, took no notice of the insuit further than to post up builetins in the opera house requesting the artists and other employees not to discuss the matter, and declaring that the remark was not extraordinary from a person of Von Bilow's known eccentricity. It was hoped that the matter would end here, but Von Bilow forthwith wrote to three well-known German showmen, among them Renz, apologizing to them for placing the orchestra of the Royal Opera House on a par with their circus bands. This was too much for Von Hüisen, and he accordingly obtained the dismissal of his critic from the position of court planist. as many of you doubtless heard it con-

much for yon Hülsen, and he accordingly obtained the dismissal of ha critic from the position of court planist.

Yon Hülsen's reference to Yon Bülow's eccentricities was not unreasonable. He showed them occasionally during his cragagement here. It is usual for our plano manufacturers when a celebrated planist plays in public on one of their planos to auspend a placard with their name from the case. This was done regularly by the firm on whose planos Yon Bulow playing at a concert in one of the Southern cities he stopped in the middle of a plece, rose, jerked the placard off, threw it on the floor and resumed his soat, beginning the plece over again. He had not played more than a couple dozen bars when he once more jumped up from his seat and began kicking the placard over the stage, not desisting until he had kicked it into a far off corner. Then he began the composition again and played it through, casting, nowever, as he left the stage, a malicious look at the placard.

ever, as he left the stage, a manicious non acthe piacard.

He once played in this city Beethoven's great

Booata für das Hammerclavier," which contains a passage cailing for an unusually prolonged trill. The pianist was well started on
the trill when suddenly he stopped. He got up
from the seat and walked all around the piano,
stooping over it and peering into the case.
Having done this, he resumed his seat and began again. When the same point in the trill
was reached he desisted once more jumped
up, stamped so violently that he made the dust
fiv, and rushed off the stage with furious gesticulations. German case-words in abundance

up, stamped so violently that he made the dust fiv, and rushed off the stage with furious gesticulations. German cuss-words in abundance were heard from behind the stage door, until he reappeared with two men, who shoved the offensive plane aside and moved another into its place. Then he sat down and played the sonats through.

After his return to Germany, Yon Bullow became conductor of the opera at Hanover. His engagement, which resulted in a series of brilliant productions and revivals, came to a sudden close by his row with the tener, Schott, Once, while Schott was singing "Lohengrin". Yon Bullow dropped the conductor's baton, and closed both ears with his hands. This was more than Schott could stand. He refused to sing it Yon Bulow remained; and as it is enselved to obtain good conductors in Germany than good tenors, the evaluator had to go. White in Hanover he showed his secentricity by giving Beethoven's Ninth Bymphony twice in succession at a concert. Yon Bulow always conducts by heart, and, after leaving Hanover and going to Meiningen to found his orchestra there, he made that orchestra perform several of Heathoven's symphonies by heart.

His relations with Wagner also show his eccentricity. Yon Bulow married a daughter of Liest, but she obtained a divorce, and married Wagner, who in his relations with her sex was almost as remarkable as in his compositions. Whenever thereafter Yon Bulow came seroes any one who had been to Bayreuth he would say; "Ah, then you have seen my wife and children, he yaised by concerts 40,000 marks for the Hayreuth fund. He never went to Bayreuth, however.

THE CONGRESS CLUB. A New Institution for the Young Men of

New York.

er Union Literary, the New York Literary, and the McAdam's Political Science Club. But there has been recently one established by the young men of this city which for the novelty of its purpose promises to eclipse all others. And this of which the press has before made mention, is entitled the Congress Club. The Congress Club was organized in

which the press has before made mention, is entitled the Congress Club. The Congress Club was organized in September, 1883, by eleven representatives of various associations in New York, for the purpose of promoting the education, politically, of all ambitious and The Congress of the Service of Promoting the education, politically, of all ambitious and The Congress of the Service of the Service of the Congress of the Service of Service of the Service of Service of Service of Service of Servic

The Colored Voters Growing Tired.

From the New York Globe, The colored people of the North and West are weary of Republican promises. They are not longer to be mankeyed with by tricksters. They want a square,

maniy deal. If they are to help the party to win victory they deand that they be treated as other members of the par r. They do not propose so the future to play Samson ! Dellah. They propose to put their strength where it

will benefit them, most.

Seing that the Democratic party is tern asunder, the Republican party may turn up its nose at our statemen of the case, but we warn it that the colored people the North and West have the balance of power, and are

A Little Clearer New Than It Was. From the New Haven Evening Register. It is impossible for the Morrison bill to be The existence of a Republican Senate and

Republican President settles that.

Wanted, a Motto. From the Philadelphia Call. Mrs. Slimdiet-I am going to buy some nice notices to decorate our home. Have you seen any that

motions to decorate our home. Have you seen any that you admire!—Oh, yes, quite a number.

Mrs. Slimidet—I am so glad, because now you can give me some suggestions. Of course I have a "Bires Our Home" united for the front hail, and I also have some appropriate ones for the parior. It is the dining room that bother a me.

that bothers me.

Rearder—H aw one to day that would be just the thing.

Mrs. Simmiret—Indeed! Where was it?

Mrs. String a grocery store.

Mrs. String interpret is a queer place. What did it say?

Boarder—It said. "If you don't see what you want,

salt for it."

Colorado Becoming an Agricultural State From the Denner Pribune. There will be fifteen thousand acres of new

A dere will be hissent thousand acres of he had been tunder that his Canal. Forty-five persons had purchased water rights and shout the same number purchased water rights and shout the same number tached, from the phased lands with water rights a tached, from the bland company. The new irregation companies in the facts have given a great it perus to agriculture. Farming lands are beginning boom. boom.

Heretofore Colorado has been known only as a mining state, but now she is soing to the frust its agriculture, and with reasonable development in both these resources where is the State that will bear comparison with her? In a very few years the parlor comparison with her? In a very few years the parlor comparison with the right over with dairy farms of the richest pastures. Then observed the parlor of the parlor and the door with dairy farms of the richest pastures. Then observed and butterine will become a fraud of the pasture.

A dull headache, costiveness, low spirits, want of ap-etits, and all billious affections are cured by Dr. Jayne's anotive Fills—44s,

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Society events during the past week can only be described as a medley. Every hour of every day has had its due apportionment of varied amusement. Mrs. Ogden Goelet's ball on Easter Monday was the first ripple on the surface of the gay world after the dead calm of the previous six weeks, and the ripple soon swelled into a perfect torrent of gayety and dissipation. The Goelets' first entertainment in their new house was, of course, pronounced the best ball of the season. The last is always the best in this world of change, but

if not actually more successful, it was in every respect as perfect in detail and Arrangement as any that have preceded it. Highly decorative guests, assembled in rooms where wealth, tasts, and luxury have done their utmost, must always produce a satisfactory result, and those who do not enjoy themselves in spirits, or perhaps not quite educated up to the refinement and elegance by which they are surrounded. Some few of the young people who availed themselves of Mr. and Mrs. Goelet's hospitality seemed to be quite unfitted for the pince to which then were bidden, and some had unhappling forgotten their table manners, or, perhaps, had never been instructed in them. The cotillon was a very pretty one, led by Mr. Ridgway Moore, and the favors were veritable nosegays of great fragrant roses. The company, as usual, consisted of "pretty maids all in a row," with an outer circle of young and lovely matrons. It seemed to be a pity that so few men were present, either old enough or polite enough to do justice to their opportunities. It would be gilding refined gold or painting

the lily to suggest improvements in the much-

talked-of Bachelors' ball. The combined heads and hands of fifty bachelors triumphed over every difficulty, and made a complete success of the whole affair. The skill displayed in the transformation of cold, formal corridors into lovers' walks of overhanging vines and palms, the ingenuity that was brought to bear upon the construction of little nooks and corners. where rose-colored shades made a dim religious light, and which were just secluded enough to favor a dual solitude without being aufficiently so to excite remark, indicated not only taste and judgment, but a knowledge of human nature and ballroom requirements which only soclety veterans could attain. arrangements, over which a cloud seemed to tables, each with its blooming flowers, delicate porcelain, and well-trained servant in attendance, had an air of refinement not often to be seen in the Fifth avenue mansions at supper time. And the result was an absence of pushing, crowding, and gluttony, and a good supper for every one. There was a great deal of beauty present, and the show of diamonds was brilliant. The dowagers did honor to the occasion by appearing in white and red brocades light green satins or velvets, and real ssomed out into quite a parterre of full-blown peonles and roses. The more youthful matrons were 'in some cases most curiously and showly arrayed. Mrs. Frederic Neilson, for instance, wore cloth of gold, so made as to resemble a glittering suit of armor. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger was swathed or wrapped in Canton crape, with row after row of gold beads, extending from her throat nearly to the bottom of her dress. Neither of these ladies could be said to wear what is usually called a gown. They were simply draped like statues. Among the married women Mrs. William Jay and Mrs. Coleman Drayton on this occasion carried off the palm Of the girls Miss Langdon was, of course, the belle. She was simply attired in white, and wore a natural orange blossom, with two glossy leaves just in the parting of her dark hair. Orange blossoms have from time immemorial been the flowers sacred to Hymen, and whether their appearance in a maiden's tollet is intend ed to be typical of approaching matrimony or whether the blossom as a bridal emblem is now obsolete only female arbiters of fashion car decide. A curious decoration of Miss Sands's gown was two green parrot wings united by pink ribbon bow, conspicuous on her corsage, In the harlequin crowd of amusements that have marked this extraordinary week, amateur

acting has played a conspicuous part. The "Moonlight Marriage," after all its chances and changes, came off triumphant. Certainly it was less amateurish than anything that has gone before, and the scenic effect of light, color, and motion was admirable. It worked smoothly, too, from beginning to end, and was To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: For many | so good an imitation of the real thing that one forgot to feel hot and uncomfortable for the friends and acquaintances who were mak ing themselves conspicuous or ridiculous ir their anaccustomed places and positions and this is what usually happens in looking on at private theatricals. Mrs. Potte was "fair to see," as she always is, either in public or private life; and if nature had only bestowed upon her a full and sympathetic voice, her careful study and training would bring forth more complete results. But with all her many endowments this most excellent thing in woman has been withheld, and it is therefore difficult for her to express feeling and emotion, as doubtiess she would like to do. Mr. Robert Sale Hill has the same defect, com bined with an indistinct utterance which is neither English nor American, and which, with the conventional restraints which hedge the amateur, make his lovemaking about as tender and impassioned as a clam's. Mr. Coward. who seems to be the only one of the company intended by nature for the stage, was ful of life and animation, and Miss Hegeman did her acting and dancing as well, if not better, than if she had gone through the tortures of six weeks' training and rehearsing. Mr. Townsend, who undertook the rather arduous task of playing in two characters, was good in both, and his make-up in the first act was so complete a disguise as to make him unrecognizable by his best friends.

Many lovely brides have embarked on the troubled waters of matrimony during the week. Among them all, Mrs. Livingston was probably the most distinguished-looking, Mrs. Rogers the most youthful and light hearted, Mrs. Lehman the most delicate and interesting, and

Mrs. Bigelow the most unaffectedly happy. The last meeting of Mrs. Borrowe's dancing class took place at Mrs. De Ruyter's on Friday evening and was full of life and spirit. The last entertainment for this season by the Gentlemen's Riding Club was also held on Saturday night, and was very gay and crowded. Wonderful feats of horsemanship were performed. an excellent supper served, and it was Sunday morning before the crowd dispersed. Mrs. Frederic Sheldon and Mrs. Coleman Drayton matronize i a large party to the Star Theatre o see Irving and Ellen Terry last evening which was followed by the usual refreshments

at Deimonico's. Mr. Sebastian Seblesinger, whose charming musical talents have been the source of much enjoyment in musical parties, has lately published in Boston one volume of twelve songs and another of four, which the veteran critic. Mr. John S. Dwight, pronounces the first ruits of a refined musical taste and feeling. Mr. Schlesinger being the Consul-General of Germany, and also a most active man of business, his example should induce some of our overworked men of affairs to see in what way they can best practise Mr. Herbert Spencer's gospel of recreation.

The conversion to the Roman Catholic faith of a young, rich, and beautiful widow will be a ewel in Monsignor Capel's temporal, however little it may add to his spiritual, diadem. Even the Marquis of Bute was hardly a greater prize, and the Monsignor's twelvementh tour through the best part of the New World bas certainly been successful. Protestant divines will probably throw up their bands and eyes at this new evidence of Jesuitical arts and wiles, but if they would stop their polemical and doctrinal altercations, and turn their attention to the more practical work of their calling, they might occasionally bring as big fish to their

nets, or at least keep what they have. Owing to the benefit to be given to Impression Abbey April 21, Mr. Korbay's promised especit will be postponed until May 3